

USANOVICH, M.; BEKTUROV, Ye.

Time factor in the physicochemical analysis of liquid systems.
Part 2: Systems $C_5H_5N - C_4H_9Br$ and $C_5H_5N - C_4H_9I$. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.,khim.i.khim.tekh. 4 no.3:374-378 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova,
kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Liquids)
(Systems(Chemistry))

USANOVICH, M.; BEKTUROV, Ye.

Time factor in the physicochemical analysis of liquid systems.
Part 3: Acetic anhydride - water system. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i
khim.tekh. 4 no.4: 574-579 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova, kafedra
fizicheskoy khimii.
(Acetic anhydride) (Systems (Chemistry))

J. Physicochemical analysis of supercooled systems.

R. A. Bakunov and M. I. Kostylev. Tsvetnoye Metallofizika, 1987, No. 1, p. 33-43.

Journal Kosaka, S.J.A., 18, No. 8, 83-9 (1987) — In systems where a reaction is reaching equilibrium an uninterrupted change occurs in the phys.-chem. analysis diagram with all the intermediate forms between the initial state and the final state. The transition occurs through a series of intermediate quasi-equilibrium states with an uninterrupted change in the apparent equilibrium. The effect of time is analogous to that of temp., e.g., on diagrams of viscosity of supercooled systems. Curves of viscosity-composition at 20° and of diffusion-time 'D(t)' of HgBr-potassium FENK, curves of viscosity-composition, single-phase transition, two-phase, and also quasiequilibrium states, are given on the viscosity-composition curve. The diffusion times at 20°, are given and discussed. Makoto Ando

L 19771-55 ENT(n)/EFF(c)/EPA(s)-2/T Pr-4/Pad-10 RAR/SM
ACCESSION NR: AT5001015 S/2850/64/011/000/0147/0150

AUTHOR: Bekturov, Ya. A., Kemeleva, Z. Kh., Gutsalyuk, V. G.; Rafikov, S. R. B11

TITLE: Molecular characteristics of high molecular weight synthetic asphaltenes

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Institut khimicheskikh nauk. Trudy, v. 11, 1964. Sintez i issledovaniye vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy (Synthesis and research of high-molecular compounds), 147-150

TOPIC TAGS: asphaltene, petroleum refining, asphaltene molecular weight, Markusson method

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the osmotic pressure and viscosity of benzene and chlorobenzene solutions of synthetic asphaltenes showed that their main components are compounds with molecular weights of approximately 30×10^3 and nearly spherical particle shapes. The synthetic asphaltenes were recovered by Markusson's method from petroleum residues which had been processed by oxidative dehydropolycondensation under commercial conditions. Cryoscopic measurements and osmometric values obtained with a membrane of very low porosity indicated the presence of low molecular weight fractions, which decreased the average molecular weight to $4-5 \times 10^3$. The measured properties were little affected by concentration or temperature, and aggregation of disaggregation of the particles apparently does not occur at the

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2

experimental temperature range of 20-60C. "Ye. G. Davydova took part in the experimental part of the work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk, Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Institute of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, FP

NO REF SOY: 007

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

BEKTUROV, Ye. A., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Time factor in the physicochemical analysis of fluid systems." Alma-Ata, 1958.
16 pp with graphs (Kazakh State Univ im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, 18-58, 95)

-14-

KEMELEVA, Z.Kh.; BEKTUROV, Ye.A.

Osmotic pressure in solutions of macromolecular compounds containing
low-molecular fractions. Trudy Inst. khim. nauk AN Kazakh. SSR 11:141-
146 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

BEKTUROV, Ye.A.

Physicochemical analysis of the systems consisting of bifunctional components. Part 1: m-xylylenediamine - dichloroethane system.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk 14 no.1:15-21 Ja-Mr '64.

Physicochemical analysis of the systems consisting of bifunctional components. Part 2: m-xylylenediamine - sebacic acid system.
Ibid.:22-25 (MIRA 18:3)

BEKTUROV, Ye.A.; KEMELEVA, Z.Kh.; DAVYDOVA, Ye.G.

Viscosity and molecular weight of low molecular polymethyl
methacrylate. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk 15 no.1:
38-41 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted Oct. 1, 1964.

BETKUROV, Ye.A.; KEMEIEVA, Z.Kh.; MUSABEKOV, K.B.

Ebullioscopic method of determining the molecular weight of resinous asphaltene substances. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR, Ser. Khim. nauk 15 no.3:37-39 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted October 1, 1964.

BEKTURSUNOV, Sh.Sh., SERGEYEV, V.I.

Automation of metal pouring. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.
met. 8 no.9:57-63 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Zavod-vtuz pri Karagandinskoy metallurgicheskoy institute.

YAVOISKIY, V.I.; CHERNEGA, D.F.; DUDKO, D.A.; TYAGUN-HELOUS, G.S.;
BEKTURSUNOV, Sh.Sh.; BOCHAROV, V.A.; AGAMALOVA, L.L.; MOLOTKOV, V.A.;
YAKOBSE, R.Ya.; POTANIN, Ye.M.

Electrolytic phenomena in the electric slag ingot heating process.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.9:32-43 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Steel ingots) (Electrometallurgy)

BEKTURSUNOV, Sh.Sh.; YAVOYSKIY, V.I.; CHERNEGA, D.F.; TYAGUN-BELOUS, G.S.;
SYTOVA, N.M.

Hydrogen behavior during the processes of electric slag heating
and additional feeding of ingots. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.
4 no.9:44-53 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali; Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut;
Institut elektrosvarki i Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Steel—Hydrogen content) (Steel ingots)

IAVOISKI, V.I. [Yavovskiy, V.I.]; CERNEGA, D.F. [Chernega, D.F.]; DUDKO, D.A.; TEAGUN-BELOUS, G.S. [Tyagun-Belous, G.S.]; BEKTURSUNOV, S.S. [Bektursunov, Sh.Sh.]; BOCHAROV, V.A. [Bocharov, V.A.]; AGAMALOVA, L.L.; MOLOTKOV, V.A.; IAKOBSE, R.I. [Yakobse, R.Ya.]; POTANIN, E.M. [Potanin, Ye.M.]

Electrolytic phenomena during the slag electric heating of the ingots. Analele metalurgie 16 no.2:5-18 Ap-Je '62.

BEKTURSUNOV, S.S. [Bektursunov, Sh. Sh.]; IAVOISKI, V.I. [Yavoyiskiy, V.I.];
CERNEGA, D.F. [Chernega, D.F.]; TEAGUN-BELOUS, G.S. [Tyagun-
Belous, G.S.]; SITOVA, N.M. [Sytova, N.M.]

Behavior of hydrogen during the slag electric heating and
additional feeding of the ingots. Analele metalurgie 16
no.2:19-30 Ap-Je '62.

S/133/62/000/007/002/014
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Yavovskiy, V.I., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Bektursunov, Sh.Sh., Engineer; Chernega, D.F.; Tyagun-Belous, G.S.; Dudko, D.A.; - Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Electroslag heating and additional feeding in casting 10Г2СД (10G2SD) slabs for sheet rolling

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1962, 611 - 615

TEXT: The new "electroslag-heating" method described by G.S. Tyagun-Belous and D.A. Dudko (Ref. 1, Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 10, 1956, no. 8, 11, 1958) eliminates the drawbacks in the usual methods of reducing metal losses in the riser head. In the upper part of the ingot mold a mixture of 45% crushed chamotte and 55% fine-graded coke is spread on the metal surface, in an amount of 2 kg/ton steel, then 14 kg/ton slag forming materials are added. Through the layer forming from these elements which melts and becomes electro-conductive, a current of industrial frequency is led. The slag layer developing in the nozzle of the mold is 80 - 100 mm thick. In the electroslag-heating method

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Electroslag heating and additional feeding in

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carbon electrodes (50 - 150 mm in diameter) are used. If this process is combined with additional feeding, 80 - 100-mm diameter self-baking electrodes of the same grade that is being smelted are used. The ingots cast by the first method weighed 7.55 tons, those of the combined method 7.3 - 7.4 tons, while the standard ingots were 8.2 tons. The slag forming elements used were chamotte powder, lime, fluorite. Shrinkage cavities were not found in the ingots cast with electroslag heating, but the highest density was obtained, when electroslag heating and additional feeding were applied. The test ingots and one control ingot were examined for chemical nonhomogeneity, the amount of residual hydrogen, pickling and mechanical properties. The positive liquation of carbon was 7% in the ingot heads subjected to additional feeding, 2% in case of electroslag heating, and 200% for the control ingot. The corresponding values for the sulfur content were 0.0 and 10% and for phosphorus 0.5 and 50%. The decrease of liquation can be explained by the activity of the slag layer, which absorbs the additives from the smelted metal at their interface. This process is considerably intensified by the convective flows circulating at a rate of about 4 m/min in the ingot mold during crystallization, entraining liquid metal from the lower, solidifying parts of the ingot upward to the riser, i.e., to the electrical-

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ly heated slag layer. For the same reason the hydrogen content of the ingots also decreases. In the test ingots produced with electroslag heating the hydrogen content was $4.09 \text{ cm}^3/100 \text{ g}$, in the ingot with additional feeding $4.05 \text{ cm}^3/100 \text{ g}$, and in the control ingot $4.98 \text{ cm}^3/100 \text{ g}$. The effect of convective flows was investigated by radiometry, using a P32-50 millicurie-isotope. As to mechanical properties, the highest values were found in ingots treated by electroslag heating, without additional feeding: $\sigma_B = 50 - 56$ and $\sigma_s = 37 - 42 \text{ kg/mm}^2$; in the riser part of the ingot the highest mechanical parameters were obtained for ingots with additional feeding: $\sigma_B = 50 - 55$, $\sigma_s = 40 - 45 \text{ kg/mm}^2$. The effect of the quality of current on the properties of the ingots was also studied by means of a d-c welding generator (1,100 amp, 40 v) and 3.4 ton 10G2SD ingots. The highest parameters and the most uniform distribution of elements were found in ingots heated by direct current with a direct polarity. Similar results can be obtained also with alternating current of industrial frequency, which is important from the practical point of view. If electroslag heating of the riser is applied, the saving in metal is 6 - 7%; if additional feeding is also applied, it is 10 - 11%. The riser volume can be reduced by 3 - 5%. It is also possible to dispense with the riser completely. The methods should be ap-

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Electroslag heating and additional feeding in

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plied mainly for carbon steel and low-alloy steel ingots for heavy-duty products.
There are 3 figures.

Card 4/4

YAVOYSKIY, V.I.; BEKTURSUNOV, Sh.Sh.; DUDKO, D.A.

Effect of electric slag heating and feed maintenance on the distribution of nitrogen, oxygen and nonmetallic inclusions in steel ingots. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.7:47-51 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Steel ingots--Testing) (Gases in metals) (Steel--Inclusions)

YAVOYSKIY, V.I.; BEKTURSUNOV, Sh.Sh.; BELYAYEV, Yu.P.; MOLOTKOV, V.A.;
DUDKO, D.A.

Metal distribution by consumable electrodes in the volume of an
ingot during additional electric slag feeding. Avtom. svar. 16
no.11:40-43 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (for Yavoyskiy).
2. Karagandinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Bektursunov).
3. Zhdanovskiy metallokhimicheskiy zavod imeni Il'icha (for Belyayev,
Molotkov). 4. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN
UkrSSR (for Dudko).

BEKTYBAYEV, A.D.

Recovery of ore from blocks in cases of inclined contact. Trudy
Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 10:70-75 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Mining engineering)

ULUKBEKOV, O.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEKTYBAYEV, A.D.

Evaluating the efficiency of various well-boring methods. Vest.
AN Kazakh. SSR 18 no.7:64-68 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Boring)

BEKTYBAYEV, A.D.

Abrasive properties of rock from the "22d Congress of the CPSU"
mine. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 15:69-73 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

NURGALIYEV, T.N.; ULUKBEKOV, O.K.; BEKTYBAYEV, A.D.

Appraising direct and indirect methods of accounting for loss and
depletion of ore. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 15:197-202 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

ULUKBEKOV, O.K.; BEKTYABAYEV, A.D.; PUSTOVALOV, A.I.; NURGALIYEV, T.

Studying the technological and economic indices of parallel
and fan boreholes in systems with ore breaking by levels. Trudy
Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 15:203-207 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

15-57-10-14804

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 241 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bekukh, I.I., Gevinyan, G.M.

TITLE: Universal Mechanical Inclinometer (Universal'nyy
inklinometr mekhanicheskogo deystviya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. stud. rabot Azerb. industr. in-ta. 1956, Nr 2,
pp 18-21

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

REZNICHENKO, I.N.; BEKUKH, I.I.

Design and calculation of hydraulic mixers. Burenie no.4:34-57 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. GRK "Krasnodarneft".

REZNICHENKO, I.N.; DZHANGIROV, S.S.; BEKUKH, I.I.

Using square drill collars to prevent well deviation. Burenie
no.9:6-9 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta i geologo-poiskovaya kontora
ob'yedineniya "Krasnodarneftegaz".

BIKULIN, S.

Methods of computing foreign trade indices in capitalist countries
[with English summary in insert]. Vnesh. torg. 28 no. 7:40-45 '58.

(MIRA 11:8)

(Index numbers (Economics)) (Commercial statistics)

L 1644-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5014844

UR/0020/65/162/003/0523/0526

AUTHOR: Bekulov, M. T. 14.55

28

19B

TITLE: Linearized problem of flow of incompressible liquid around a permeable wedge with detachment of jets

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 3, 1965, 523-526

TOPIC TAGS: streamline flow, jet stream, wedge body, porosity

ABSTRACT: The author obtains the solution by reducing the Kirokhoff flow around the permeable wedge to a perturbation introduced into the Kirokhoff flow around a non-permeable wedge, assuming that the velocity of the liquid flowing through the wedge normal to the sides of the wedge is proportional to the pressure difference on the two sides, and by using the values of the normal and longitudinal derivatives of the potential from the unperturbed problem. Several particular problems, dealing with flow around a non-permeable symmetrical wedge and around a permeable symmetrical plate, are reducible to the general solution obtained in the article. The results show that the velocity

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L 1644-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014844

of the perturbed flow on the plate is always directed opposite to the main flow, so that the velocity decreases and the resistance increases. This applies to the permeable plate. 'The author thanks Academician L. I. Sedov, under whose direction this work was written, and Professor M. I. Gurevich for valuable hints.' This report was presented by L. I. Sedov. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kabardino-Balkarskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kabardian State University)

SUBMITTED: 03Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 AF

ACC NR: AR6028077

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UU/C12L/66/000/005/B057/B057

AUTHOR: Bekulov, M. T.

TITLE: Flow around a plate containing flow sources

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B350

REF SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. rabot aspirantov. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t, vyp. 1, 1965,
440-444

TOPIC TAGS: fluid mechanics, flow profile, plane flow

ABSTRACT: Ideal, weightless, incompressible fluid flows around a flat, horizontal plate. The problem is a plane problem. The flow is symmetrical with respect to the vertical axis, and an arbitrary, finite number of flow sources is located on the plate. The general solution to the problem is obtained by conformal mapping of the regions of changing complex potential and complex speed onto a semi-circle of unit radius. M. I. Gurevich [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6028076

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/005/B057/B057

AUTHOR: Bekulov, M. T.

TITLE: Linearized problem of the flow around a permeable plate with flow separation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B349

REF SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. rabot aspirantov. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t, vyp. 1, 1965,
445-452

TOPIC TAGS: fluid mechanics, flow profile, plane flow

ABSTRACT: The plane problem of symmetrical flow of an ideal, incompressible, weightless fluid around a flat plate with flow separation is solved. The problem differs from the known problem of flow around a plate according to a Kirchoff pattern in that the plate is assumed permeable. The fluid flow rate through the plate is assumed proportional to the pressure difference between the front and the rear of the plate. The coefficient of proportionality is considered a small known constant. The drag coefficient of the plate is calculated. M. I. Gurevich [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

BYKOV, N.A.

"Improve methodology for calculating cost price of products in the fishing industry."

RyB. khoz. 26 no 7, 1952

BEKUNOV, N.A.

[Organizing and planning the wholesale trade of meat, milk
and fish products] Organizatsiia i planirovanie optovoi tor-
govli miasnymi, molochnymi i rybnymi tovarami. [By] N.A.
Bekunov i dr. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1962. 246 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Food industry)

S/081/62/000/005/068/112
B156/B108

AUTHOR: Bekunov, V. A.

TITLE: Gelatines qualitatively estimated and classified regarding photographic properties as specified in GOST 317-52 (GOST 317-52)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 501, abstract 5L397 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. kinofotoin-ta, no. 35, 1960, 14-30)

TEXT: The classification of gelatine by photographic properties specified in GOST 317-52 is examined; these properties are: activity by maximum light sensitivity attained, ageing rate, and sensitivity to fogging. The technical conditions for various types of gelatine are also examined. A procedure is given for making photographic tests on gelatine. 22 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

BEKUNOV, V.A.

Effect of gelatin on the kinetics of the chemical ripening of
photographic emulsions. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 6
no. 3:203-212 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Photographic emulsions)

VENDROVSKIY, K.V.; BEKUNOV, V.A.; SHEBERSTOV, V.I.

Present-day level and theoretical limits of sensitivity of
photographic silver halide layers. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.
i kin. 6 no.5:367-370 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut
(NIKFI)

(Photographic emulsions)
(Photographic sensitometry)

BEKUNOV, V.A.; VENDROVSKIY, K.V.; PYASETSKAYA, O.V.

Relationship between the sensitivity of the photographic layer
and the average size of the emulsion grains. Trudy NIKFI no.51:
5-9 '62 (MIRA 16:12)

BEKUROV, B., brigadir; PEDALEV, V.; PROSHKIN, I.; KHUSNUTDINOV, G.; VASIN, M.;

Making a heat-insulating material using clay and straw. Sel'stroi. 13
no.2:28 F. '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Stroitel'naya brigada' kolkhoza imeni Karla' Marks'a, Khasavyurtovskogo rayona, Dagestanskoy ASSR (for Bekurov). 2. Nachal'nik rayonnogo otdela po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Neverkinskogo rayona Penzenskoy oblasti (for Pedalev). 3. Nachal'nik rayonnogo otdela po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Pronskogo rayona Ryazanskoy oblasti (for Proshkin). 4. Nachal'nik Khorezmskogo oblastnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Uzbekskoy SSR. (for Khusnutdinov). 5. Nachal'nik otdela po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Slobodo-Turinskogo rayona Svedlovskoy oblasti. (for Vasin).
(Farm buildings)

88714

12.9100 2311, 2411

S/127/60/000/006/001/007
B012/B054

AUTHORS: Shul'ga, V. I., Engineer, Rakushev, V. I., Engineer,
Filippov, G. S., Engineer, and Kuz'min, V. M., Candidate
of Technical Sciences (Leningrad)

TITLE: Test Results of the БАШ-250 (BASH-250) Drilling Unit

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1960, No. 6, pp. 39 - 43

TEXT: The БАШ-250 (BASH-250) drilling unit was designed at the institut Gipronikel' (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Nickel, Cobalt, and Tin Industry), and built by the test plant of the Institute (in the third quarter of 1959). The first testing stage was performed at Priozersk, Leningradskaya oblast', in the fourth quarter of 1959. The results of this test are described. The second and final test will be made in the third and fourth quarters of 1960. Vertical blast holes were drilled in red granite with a hardness of 14 - 16 according to Protod'yakonov, 21 m deep, at a distance of 3 - 4 m from the bench edge. Rolling cutters 214, 269, and 300 mm in diameter were used. The 214 mm cutters of the

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Test Results of the БАШ-250 (BASh-250)
Drilling Unit

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Povarovskiy zavod VNIIBT (Povarovo Plant of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Drilling Technique) and the 269 mm cutters of the Kuybyshevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Kuybyshev Machine-building Works) were armored with cylindrical teeth of РК-8В (VK-8V) cemented carbide with spherical working surface. The 300 (295) mm rolling cutters were armored at the zavod Geopribortsvetmet (Geopribortsvetmet Plant) with cylindrical teeth of РК-15 (VK-15) cemented carbide with chisel-like working surface. Compressed air was supplied to the drill hole by three mobile АК-9 (DK-9) Diesel compressors, each with an output of 8.5 - 9 м³/min at an operational pressure of 6 atm excess-pressure. The essential technical data of the unit are: drill hole diameter 250 mm, drilling depth 22.5 m, tool feed: rope-hydraulic, chisel: three-cone, axle load: 25 t, speed of tool: 0 - 150 rpm, lifting speed: 4 m/min, tool feed: 0 - 21 m/h, removal of fines from the hole: by compressed air, specific pressure of caterpillars on the ground: 1.23 kg/cm², weight of the unit: 50 t, number of operators: 2. The test results showed that the drilling rate attained the 1.2 - 1.8 fold with the 269 mm chisel, and the 1.4 - 1.8 fold with the 300 mm chisel, as compared

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Test Results of the BASH-250 (BASh-250)
Drilling Unit

S/127/60/000/006/001/007
B012/B054

to the 214 mm chisel. When perfect supports were available, all chisels proved to be suitable even when 50% of the teeth were missing or worn out. Some drawbacks were found which are to be eliminated until the second test. It is stated in conclusion: With the drilling unit under review it is possible to drill holes in rock with a hardness of 14 - 16 at an average output per shift of 24 m. It is convenient to use the unit for drilling holes with rolling cutters, 250 - 300 mm in diameter. The rolling cutters mentioned are intended for drilling under scavenging, and therefore show little durability. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Gipronikel' Leningrad (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Nickel, Cobalt, and Tin Industry, Leningrad)

Card 3/3

VOYTSEKHOVSKIY, N.K., inzh.; SHAGIAKHMEDOV, M.S., inzh.; BEKUSHEV, V.I.
inzh.; FILIPPOV, G.S., inzh.; SHUL'GA, V.I., inzh.

Industrial tests of the BASH-250 drilling rig. Gor. zhur.
no.10:54-55 O '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zhdanovskiy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat (for Voytsekhovskiy,
Shagiakhmedov). 2. Gipronikel', Leningrad (for Bekushev,
Filippov, Shul'ga).
(Boring machinery)

BEK-UZAROV, Djordje N. [Bek-Uzarov, Dorde N.]; BULOVIC, Vlastimir F.;
POPOVIC, Dragica R.; UROSEVIC, Vladeta V.

Absolute measurement of Au^{198} (Intercomparison with Harwell). Bul
Inst Nucl 10:19-24 Mr '60.
(EEAI 10:5)

1. Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidrich" Laboratory of
Physics.

(Gold) (Neutrons) (Beta rays) (Gamma rays)

BEK-UZAROV, Dorte, dipl. fiz., saradnik (Beograd, Cvijiceva 63);
GRADOJEVIC, Vojin, stud. fizike, saradnik; DOBRILOVIC, Ljiljana,
dipl. fiz., saranik

Identification and measurement of activity in radioactive sources.
Tehnika Jug 17 no.10: Suppl.: Radioizotopi zrac 1 no.10:1853-1859)
0 '62.

1. Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric", Vinca-Beograd.

BEK-UZAROV, Djordje N.; RZESZOT, T.K.

Numerical characteristics of the indigenous methane, studied
by a 4% proportional flow center. Bul Inst Nucl 11:277-280
'61.

1. Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidrich," Department
of Physics, Vinca.

BEK-UZAROV, Dorde (Beograd, Cvijiceva 63/90); HADZISEHOVIC, Munevera;
PALIGORIC, Dragica; VUJISIC, Branislav

Measurements of the beta radioactive sources in the Boris
Kidric Institute at Vinca. Tehnika Jug 17 no.11:Suppl.:
Radicizotopi xrac l no.11:2051-2056 N '62.

1. Saradnici Instituta za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric",
Beograd-Vinca.

BEL-UZAROV, D. J. PALIGORIC, D.

Some problems in the metrology of radioactive sources; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:562 '64

1. The Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Department of Analyses and Metrology, Belgrade-Vinca.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204220005-6

DOBRILOVIC, Ij.; BEK-UZAROV, D.; GRADOJEVIC, V.; PALIGORIC, D.

Liquid scintillation counter used in the analysis of pure
beta emitters; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no. 9/10:56 '64

1. The Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Depart-
ment of Analyses and Metrology, Belgrade-Vinca.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204220005-6"

ADAM, G.; BELA, A.; KOV, Eva; SZERKELY, J.I.

Carotid afferentation and higher nervous activity. II. Conditioned reflexes of rats deprived of their carotid innervation. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 23 no.4:339-342 '63.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest.
(CAROTID SINUS) (REFLEX, CONDITIONED)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM) (KYMOGRAPHY)
(PHYSIOLOGY)

ENCER-TE MEDICR 300

1542. BÉLA B. and GYÖRGY J. Fövárosi Uzsoki utcai Kórház, Nögyőgyészeti Os.
ztályának közleménye. *Az ureterek felkeresésének megkönnyítése világos
szondásegítővel. The use of an illuminating sound to facilitate
the detection of the ureter MAG. NÖORV. LAPJA 1955, 10/
(375-376)

A new instrument is described, which principally consists of a ureteric sound
supplied with a fluorescent substance. The instrument makes it possible during
operations to localize the ureters quickly and certainly, so that these can be dis-
sected without injury.

Authors (X, 1)

BEK-UZAROV, D.; GRADJEVIC, V.

A device for affixing a definite dead time on the GM counters;
abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:564 '64

1. The Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Department
of Analyses and Metrology, Belgrade-Vinca.

BTQ 89

BEKUZIN, A.A.

Studying native parasites and predators of the mealy bug *Pseudococcus constocki*. Izv. AN Uz.SSR no.1:126-127 '53. (MIRA 11:3)
(Uzbekistan--Mealy bugs--Biological control)
(Mulberry--Diseases and pests)

EKUZIN, A.A.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Acarina and Insect-Vectors of Disease Pathogens. G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1953, 19636

Author : Ekuzin, A.A.

Inst :

Title : Aphids-- Vectors of Virus Diseases in the Fine-Fibered Cotton Plant.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta zool. i parazitol. AN UzSSR, 1956, No 7, 89-100

Abstract : On the appearance and prevalence in the USSR of leaf twisting on cotton plants. Symptoms of the disease are described. Experiments were conducted to clarify the possibilities of virus transference from diseased to healthy plants by the cotton aphid *Aphis gossypium*, the acacia aphid *A. laburni*, tobacco thrip *Thrips tabaci* and cicada family *Jasidae*. 56 varieties of cotton plant were tested. Virus infection was successful only in the case of fine-fibered varieties; hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* X G.

Card 1/2

—BEKUZIN, A.A.—

A new stick insect species (Phasmoidea) from Central Asia and some
data on its biology. Ent. oboz 39 no.4:911-913 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Muzey prirody AN UzbSSR, Tashkent.
(Korzhap-Tau—Stick insects)



BEKUZIN, A.A.

New species of the genus Eumetrioptera Mir. (Orthoptera,
Tettigoniodea) from the mountains of the Syr Darya area of
Kara-Tau. Ent. oboz. 40 no.4:870-871 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Muzey prirody AN UzSSR, Tashkent.

BEKUZIN, A.A., kand.biol.nauk

Exhibit of the natural features of Central Asia. Priroda
50 no. 3:79-81 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Muzey prirody AN Uzbeckoy SSR, Tashkent.
(Tashkent—Geographical museums)

EKUZIN, A.A.

Entomologic collections at the Natural Museum of the Academy
of Sciences of the Uzbek S. S. R. Uzb. biol. zhur. 6 no.1:
63-66 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Muzey priordy AN UzSSR.
(UZBEKISTAN--INSECTS--CATALOGS AND COLLECTIONS)

BEKY, A.

Planning and organizing the cutting and lumber-utilization work. p. 2⁴.
(Az Erdő, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

BEKY, Jozsef dr.

Significance of standardization in health statistics. Fogorv.
szemle 58 no.6:186-188 Ja '65.

l. Kozlemeny a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Fogorvostudomanyi
Kararol.

PEKY, L.

PEKY, L. The role of the work-unit system in collective farming. p. 280

Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1956
AGRARTUDOMANY
AGRICULTURE
Budapest

SO: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

BEKY, L.

The proportion of crop parts in the sunflower. p. 11. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 2, Jan. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

BEKY, L.

BEKY, L. - Phase-of crop rotations outside of rotation, p. 6, Vol. 11, no. 13,
July 1956 - Magyar Mezogazdasag, Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 - April 1957

BEKY, Lasslo

Good organization - good result. Elet tud 16 no.50:1591-1594 10 D '61.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204220005-6

SEKYAROV, EMIL

Universal Tool Grinding Machine, Type "UZM". In the Bulgarian Heavy
Industry, 3:45:Mar 55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204220005-6"

BEKYAROV, EMIL

Universal Milling Machine, Type "FU". In the Bulgarian Heavy
Industry, 3:47:Mar 55

1.1100

28119
7/031/61/009/011/001/002
D007/D102

AUTHOR: Bekyarov, E., Engineer (Sofia)

TITLE: Electromechanical machining of metals

PERIODICAL: Strojírenská výroba, v. 9, no. 11, 1961, 552-556

TEXT: Parts of hard-to-machine metals, especially hardened, cast-iron, manganese-steel or gray-iron parts, are difficult to machine with conventional methods at high speeds and/or large feeds. These difficulties are greatly reduced when the cutting zone of the workpiece is electrically heated. Such an electromechanical machining method was applied by Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences Larin and collaborators, and systematical research in this field has been conducted by the NIIMM Research Institute for Mechanical Engineering and Machining in Sofia. In this research work, electric current was fed to the cutting zone either over the contacts "tool ~ workpiece", or directly to the workpiece. The latter method, developed by the NIIMM Research Institute, has several advantages: (a) The tool is not influenced by the current, heats less, and has 30 - 50% longer life; (b) Castings with uneven surfaces can also be machined; (c) The tool does not

Card 1/3

W

28119 Z/031/61/009/011/001/002

Electromechanical machining of metals

D007/D1C2

weld to the workpiece when the machine operation is stopped or blocked; (d) Tool tips of small radii can be used; (e) Greater accuracy can be achieved; (f) The tool need not be insulated and can, therefore, be more firmly clamped. Experience obtained with this method can be summarized as follows: (1) Electromechanical machining of metals is a very efficient machining method, especially for hard-to-machine large parts with great allowances such as are frequently used in heavy-machine building; (2) The machining productivity increases 2 - 3 times for hard-to-machine parts, and even 6 - 8 times for large parts of very hard material; (3) The direct feeding of current to the workpiece (suggested by Docent Popov together with the author of this article) allows machining of parts regardless of the existing production conditions; (4) VK2 and VK3 sintered carbides and HC-20 and HC-30 ceramic tips are most suitable for machining materials with a Rockwell hardness more than 50; (5) Under this method the workpiece is heated near the tool and thus friction and vibrations are reduced during machining. The difference between the hardness of the tool and the hardness of the workpiece is increased, and the performance of the sintered-carbide tips is improved; (6) The use of electromechanical machining reduces the cutting force, increases the hardness and improves the finish and wear-resistance of the

Card 2/3

UK

26119

Electromechanical machining of metals

Z/031/61/009/011/001/002
D007/D102

machined surface as well as the toughness of the product; (7) The direct supply of the current to the workpiece eliminates vibrations; (8) The geometry of cutting edges and the current intensity must be chosen according to the material of the workpiece and the machining conditions; (9) The method is inexpensive. [Abstracter's note: Judging by the note preceding the title of this article, it may be assumed that this paper was presented at the Scientific-Technical Conference of Heavy-Engineering Technologists of the COMECON member countries, held in Prague on Oct 23 - Nov 2, 1961]. There are 12 figures.

Card 3/3

W

11100

B/005/62/000/001/001/002
D274/D303AUTHOR: Bekvarov, E., Engineer

TITLE: A highly productive method for the mechanical treatment of metals and alloys

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroenie, no. 1, 1962, 15 - 21

TEXT: Since 1959. a team of research workers from NIIMM in Sofia has investigated a new method for the electromechanical cutting of components made of metals and alloys. Two methods are used: (1) The current is led to the cutting zone through the contact - a cutting tool-component method used by Professor Larin (Ref. 1: Issledovaniye metody obrabotki zakalennykh stalei putem vvoda v zonu rezaniya transformirovannogo toka, sb. 'Novye issledovaniya v oblasti obrabotki rezaniya metallov i plastmass', Mashgiz, 1952). (2) The current is passed near the cutting zone, directly onto the component - a new method worked out by NIIMM. The advantages of the new method are: (a) The cutting tool is not directly affected by the current which reduces its heating and increases its resistance to wear by 30 - 50 %. (b) It is possible to

Card 1/3

B/005/62/000/001/001/002
D274/D303

A highly productive method for ...

machine porous casts and casts with rough surface finish. (c) When the machine stops or is jammed, the cutting tool does not break or weld. (d) The cutting tool can also have a pointed end. (e) Higher accuracy. (f) No need for special insulation of the cutting tool. (g) It is possible to use mineral-ceramic plates. When mineral-ceramic plates are used (such as HC-20 and HC-30- stated to be GDR products), the resistance of the cutting tool to wear is increased by 30 - 50 %. During hot machining by electromechanical methods, a thin heated metal layer is formed in the cutting zone which reduces the friction and thus the cutting force. The difference between the surface hardness of the worked material and the hardness of the cutting tool is increased, i.e. the cutting properties of the latter are increased. There is no deposit on the cutting edge of the tool which also improves the cutting conditions. This method is stated to improve the mechanical properties of the components, namely the hardness of the worked surface, the smoothness of the surface finish, its resistance to wear, the tensile strength, the resistance to shock and fatigue are increased. The geometry of the cutting tool and the electrical regime must be defined in relation to the worked material and the

Card 2/3

B/005/62/000/001/001/002

D274 "D303

A highly productive method for ...

cutting procedure. There is no need for large capital investment to develop the method on a large scale. There are 15 figures and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: W. Pentland, Cl.L. Mehl, J.L. Wennberg, Hot machining, 'American Machinist', special Report, no. 492 VII, 1960

X

Card 3/3

B/004/62/000/010/001/003
D274/D308

AUTHORS:

Balashev, Angel, Balatova, Adriana, Belyarov, Emil
(Engineers) and Nikolov, Radi, Doctor of Engineering
Sciences

TITLE:

Investigation of the mechanical properties of steel
45 and 40X (40Kh) turned electromechanically

PERIODICAL:

Tekhnika, no. 10, 1962, 365-368

TEXT:

This subject was investigated in NII po Mashinostro-
enii i Metaloobrabotvane (Scientific Research Institute of Machine
Building and Metal Manufacturing). Similar investigations were car-
ried out in the USSR by Larin, Pakhomov, and Askhinazi. The follow-
ing mechanical properties of equal samples of steel 45 and 40Kh with
and without thermal treatment, were established by parallel measure-
ments when treated with and without electric current of 220, 300 and
380a, and with cutting speed of 5-22 m/min, using a feed rate of
0.1 mm/rev and a cutting depth 5 mm. The surface hardness of nontem-
pered steel does not change, while that of tempered steel with hard-

Card 1/2

Investigation of the mechanical ...

B/004/62/000/010/001/003
D274/D308

ness above H.R.C. 30 kg/mm² decreases with increasing current and the cutting speed. The smoothness measured by the electronic apparatus type 6100 Brüel and Kjaer, is greater when electromechanical turning is used. Wear strength, measured by Savin's method, does not change in the case of plastic samples while in the case of harder ones it decreases with increasing current. The fatigue limit, measured by Ampler's machine type BF 133 (VE 133), (when electromechanical turning with a current of 220 a is used), increases independently of the initial structural state of the samples, so that with the harder samples it reaches 40%. The tensile strength was not studied. There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042613

B/0005/64/000/006/0010/0014

AUTHOR: Belyarov, En. (Engineer); Ivanova, M. (Engineer); and Bluskov, Ya.

TITLE: Increasing the lifetime of metal cutting tools by ultrasound application during heat treatment

SOURCE: Mashinostroenie, no. 6, 1964, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, impact strength, hardness, microstructure, metal cutting, tool life

ABSTRACT: The authors attempt to give a theoretical explanation of steel quality improvement by ultrasound application during heat treatment. Ultrasound facilitates secondary martensite transformation and provides equilibrium in the metal structure which in turn imparts better mechanical properties to the metal. The durability of the tools increases from 160 to 200 % according to the results of the experiments carried out at the "Bolshevik" plant in Gabrovo. The authors also give detailed data on the process used in the investigation of various types of tools and steels. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042613

ASSOCIATION: Tchmittash

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, MM NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BEKYUROV, E., brigadir.

The collective farm is growing. Sel'. stroi. 11 no. 4:29 '56 [i.e.
'57].
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Stroitel'naya brigada kolkhoza imeni Karla Marksa.
(Dagestan--Construction industry)

BEKZADYAN, A. A.

24395 BEKZADYAN, A. A. Vtorichnyye krovotechniya posle ognestrel'nykh raneniy krovenosnykh sosudov i meropriyatiya pri nikh. Sbornik nauch. Trudov (Erevansk. nauch.-issled. IN-T ortopedii i vosstanovit. Khirurgii), 1, 1949, S. 56-65.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

AGARONOV, A.N., prof.; HUKADYAN, A., red.; GALSTYAN, V., tekhn.red.

[Prescriptions in gynecology and obstetrics] Recepty v ginekologii i akusherstve. Izd.3., ispr. i dop. Erevan, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo Armienskoi SSR, 1960. 78 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

(GINECOLOGY)

(MEDICINE--FORMULAE, RECEIPTS, PRESCRIPTIONS)

YEOLYAN, Ruben Osipovich, khirurg, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR [deceased, 1894-1955]; BEKZADYAN, A.A., kand.med.nauk, red.; CHANCHAPANYAN, E., tekhn.red.

[Collection of scientific works] Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. Pod red. A.A.Bekzadiana. Erevan, Gos.izd-vo Armenii, 1960. 468 p.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, chlen Mezhdunarodnoy Assotsiatsii khirurgov (for Yeolyan).
(MEDICINE)

AGADZHANYAN, Gerasim Ivanovich; BEKZADYAN, A.A., red.; KOLESNIKOVA, N.I., red.izd-va; CHANCHAPANYAN, E., tekhn. ref.

[Dzhermuk Health Resort; therapeutic factors and methods of treatment] Kurort Dzhermuk; lechebnye faktory i metody lecheniya. Erevan, Armgosizdat, 1962. 58 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(DZHERMUK--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

AKOPYAN, Akop Minasovich, dots.; BEKADYAN, Aramais Akopovich,
kand. med. nauk

[International anatomical nomenclature] Nomina anatomica
internationalia. [Erevan, Gos.izd-vo Armianskoi SSR] 1962.
202 p. [In Latin and Armenian] (MIRA 17:9)

BEKZADYAN, G.R. (Leningrad, ul.Pestelya, d.14, kv.67)

Features of the roentgenological picture in purulent complications
of tuberculosis of the spine. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 2:24-29
Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.A. Zedgenidze) Leningradskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza
(direktor - deystvital'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.P.G. Kornev).
(SPINE—TUBERCULOSIS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204220005-6

KISELEV, L.I.; SEVRYUGIN, N.A.; BESPALOV, V.F.; ABDRAKHMANOV, K.; MOROZOV,
M.D.; MIKHAYLOV, A.P.; BEKZHANOV, G.O.; LYAPICHEV, G.F.

Resolutions of the Kazakhstan Petrographic Conference. Izv.AN
Kazakh.SSR.Ser.geol. 22 no.5:98-103 S-0 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204220005-6"

BEKZHANOV, G.R.; KOLMOGOROV, Yu.A.; TSAREGRADSKIY, V.A.

Relation of endogenetic ore deposits in Kazakhstan to faults,
intrusive activity, and crustal structure. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR.
Ser. geol. 22 no.5:3-17 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk im. K.I. Satpayeva, Alma-Ata.

ACC NR: AR6024837

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/004/C003/C004

AUTHOR: Bekzhanov, G. R.; Brodovoy, V. V.; Gol'dshmidt, V. I.; Zhivoderov, A. B.; Zlavdinov, L. Z.; Ivanov, O. D.; Klechin, I. N.; Kolmogorov, Yu. A.; Bachin, A. P.; Kotyarov, V. M.; Kuz'min, Yu. I.; Kuminova, M. V.; Kunin, N. Ya.; Lyubetskiy, V. G.; Melent'yev, M. I.; Morozov, M. D.; Tret'yakov, V. G.; Tychkova, T. V.; Tsaregradskiy, V. A.; Eydlin, R. A.

TITLE: A schematic geophysical map of Kazakhstan

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 4G17

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. rezul'taty prikl. geofiz. Geofiz. issled. stroyeniya zemn. kory. M., Nedra, 1965, 142-154

TOPIC TAGS: geologic survey, geologic prospecting, map

ABSTRACT: Regional geophysical surveys are conducted in Kazakhstan to divide the territory into tectonic regions, to study its plutonic structure, and to solve some problems of geophysical mapping. The results of these surveys will make it possible to establish structural belts and regions in which minerals are likely to be found. The basic material will be obtained from investigations of the magnetic and gravitational fields in combination with seismic studies. In the magnetic and gravitational fields, tectonic and plutonic seams are isolated which correspond to terraces in the

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.311(574)

ACC NR: AR6024837

Mohorovicic discontinuity. Methods of regional geophysics are used to study the plutonic structure of a folded base, the structure and thickness of sedimentary sheaths, and to indicate prospective petroleum bearing uplifts. [Translation of abstract]
M. Speranskiy

SUB CODE: 08

Card 2/2

L 421-11
ACC NR: AT6028379

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0142/0154

AUTHOR: Bachin, A. P.; Bekzhanov, G. R.; Brodovoy, V. V.; Gol'dshmidt, V. I.; Zhivoderov, A. B.; Zlavidinov, L. Z.; Ivanov, O. D.; Klenchin, I. N.; Kolmogorov, Yu. A.; Kotlyarov, V. M.; Kuz'min, Yu. I.; Kuminova, M. V.; Kunin, N. Ya.; Lyubetskiy, V. G.; Melent'yev, M. I.; Morozov, M. D.; Tret'yakov, V. G.; Tychkova, T. V.; Tsaregradskiy, V. A.; Eydlin, R. A.

42
E+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Geophysical sketch map of Kazakhstan

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964, Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 142-154

TOPIC TAGS: ~~geophysical~~, map, ~~physical mapping~~, tectonic ~~regions~~
~~regional study~~

ABSTRACT: On the basis of regional geophysical and geological investigations (seismic, gravimetric, magnetoelectric), a composite geophysical sketch map of the physical fields of Kazakhstan has been compiled. From this map, the major tectonic zones, deep structures, and geological structural zones are defined. Long zones representing high field gradients in the gravitational and magnetic fields reflect deep geosutures, which seismic sounding data suggest are scarps in the M-discontinuity.

Card 1/2

100-111-46
ACC NR: AT6028379

Among the major structural zones of Kazakhstan defined are: 1) the Turgayeskaya, 2) the Petropavlovskaya, 3) the Uspenskaya, 4) the Tokrauskaya, and 5) the Dzhalaire-Naymanskaya. Regions of magmatism are also defined. In the tectonic depression zones, contour lines indicate the thickness of the sedimentary cover, overlying the folded basement, and possible oil-bearing formations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ATD PRESS: 5063

Curd 2/21/67

BEL. B.

Work of the Hungarian meteorologic observatories, p. 3.
(Khidrologia I Meteorologija, No. 6, 1956, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

BEL, W.

"Achievements of Polish Railroads in the Decade", p. 431, (PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY,
Vol. 75, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May
1955, Uncl.

BELA, Palify, dr.; PAVEL, Lorincz, dr.

A case of abdominal aortic aneurysm perforated into the duodenum.
Med. intern. 15 no.3:345-348 Mr '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Catedra de anatomie patologica a Institutului
de medicina si farmacie din Tg. Mures (cond.: conf. dr. Gyergyay Frathiso)
si la Spitalul clinic de boli contagioase (cond.: prof. dr. Kálemen
Ladislau).

(AORTIC ANEURYSM) (AORTA, ABDOMINAL) (AORTIC RUPTURE)
(HEMATEMESIS) (MELENA) (SHOCK, HEMORRHAGIC)

BELA, TSERE [Bela, C.], kand.tekhn.nauk

More efficient organization of transportation on small capacity railroad lines in Hungary. Zhel.dor.transp. 45 no.2:90-92 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
zhelezodorozhного transporta Vengerskoy Narodnoy Respublikи.
(Hungary—Railroads)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204220005-6

BELA, Vjekoslav, inz. (Zagreb)

Argon in shielded-arc welding. Zavarivanje 5 no. 9/10, 220-224 N '62.

1. Clan Urednistva, "Zavarivanje".

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204220005-6"

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables, Melons. M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25044

Author : Bel-Kuznetsova, V. F.

Inst : Tashkent Agricultural Inst.

Title : Methods of Accelerating Seed Raising and Selection
Work with Two-Year Old Vegetables

Orig Pub: Tr. Tashkentsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 7, 137-
156.

Abstract: It has been established through many years of research (1928-1949) at the Ashkhabad Experimental Station, at the Uzbek ROOS (Plant Raising and Vegetable Experimental Station), at the Tashkent Experimental Plot of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, in the "Sotsializm" Kolkhoz and the Training Farm of the Tashkent Agricultural Institute that when unripe seeds fresh from the harvest of the same year

Card 1/2

58

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25044

Abstract: are used with a slight delay in sowing time it is possible to complete the whole developmental cycle of cabbage and carrot during a single vegetation period. The seeds are collected in June from crops with heads and roots which were sown in early spring or in the fall of the previous year, are sown immediately and heads and roots are formed, having sprouted from the seeds in fall, with increased yield as a result of the larger size of the heads and roots. -- Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons.

M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhar - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44112

Author : B.I.-Kuznetsova, V.F.

Inst : Tashkent Agricultural Institute.

Title : Cabbage Culture Without Transplanting.

Orig Pub : Tr. Tashkentsk, s.-ki. in-t, 1957, 8, 41-44.

Abstract : This study of the method of cabbage culture (white and fodder cabbage, cauliflower) without transplanting was conducted for 5 years at the Tashkent Agricultural Institute by means of sowing the seeds into the ground in winter. The results of the work showed the high productivity of cabbage during the winter period of sowing. To assure the population of an even supply of fresh white cabbage heads during a prolonged period it is recommended

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M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44112

t at one sow simultaneously not less than three varieties
having different vegetation durations (early, middle,
late). December sowings give the best results. --
A.I. Klimova

Card 2/2